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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Alden, Percy. *Democratic England.* Pp. xii, 271. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

Babson, Roger W., and May, Ralph. *Commercial Paper.* Pp. 253. Price, \$2.00. Wellesley Hills, Mass.: Babson Statistical Organization, 1912.

Bonham, M. L. *The British Consuls in the Confederacy.* Pp. 267. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

In this interesting account of the activities of foreign consuls in the territory in control of the Confederacy, Dr. Bonham has brought together the results of a scholarly research of first-hand sources, manuscripts and interviews. The duties which consuls have to perform in a belligerent territory, particularly in the event of civil war, are among the most important entrusted to international agents. As one reads how these consuls protected their citizens against enforced enlistment, how they notified their government of the discrepancies in the maintenance of the blockade of Southern ports, we are impressed with the extremely difficult situation in which they were placed. If their action was disagreeable to the authorities at Washington, their exequatur would be withdrawn, while any friction with the Confederate authorities would have the same result and a further disagreeable consequence that the consul himself might be forcibly displaced. In many instances throughout this account, it is shown how important it was to understand exactly the rights and immunities of consuls. Numerous difficulties arose because of the lack of any precise determination of the status of the consul. Even the scholarly author would seem to maintain that the consuls in the Confederacy had no right to discharge diplomatic duties. Such is the case ordinarily, but when diplomatic authorities are withdrawn, consuls take over any and all diplomatic functions necessary to the protection of the interests, property and lives of nationals of their own country.

The tremendous importance of the consular position is just beginning to be dimly realized. Such a book as this should open the eyes of anyone holding the antiquated ideas of certain English and American writers, who declare with Lord Elingborough, that the consul is a commercial agent and enjoys practically no privileges and immunities. A professional consul—that is, one who devotes his whole time to his professional duties—is a public agent of his country, and while his immunities are less and of a somewhat different nature from those of a diplomatic representative, they are none the less important and are protected by international law.

Butler, Elizabeth B. *Saleswomen in Mercantile Stores.* Pp. xv, 217. Price, \$1.08. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1912.

In this, her last contribution to a subject on which Miss Butler has spent many years of active study, she sets forth in careful detail the problem of the mer-

cantile establishment from the standpoint of the saleswomen. Her discussion of the provision of seats, the arrangement of toilets and rest rooms, store construction for light and air and the organization of the working force constitute a real contribution to the science of store organization. In an exhaustive discussion of the wages of women employees in Baltimore, Miss Butler shows that the range is from \$2 to \$18 per week, while the largest number of women in any one wage group earns \$6.00 a week. Although of no general bearing, the book will commend itself to all who are interested in the welfare of women workers.

Choate, Joseph H. *American Addresses*. Pp. xix, 360. Price, \$2.00. New York: Century Company, 1911.

Cornell, Walter S. *Health and Medical Inspection of School Children*. Pp. xiv, 614. Price, \$3.00. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company, 1912.

At first hand, the author has gathered a mass of interesting data bearing on the health of school children, which he presents in a cumbersome and rather unconvincing way. The book discusses all of the ailments of school children, and details the methods of their correction. The sections on Defects and Diseases, covering four hundred pages, detail the facts regarding sense defects, i.e. eyes, ears, nose and throat; diseases of the teeth; the nervous system; the skeleton and the skin; of mental deficiency; of nutrition; of speech defect and of infectious diseases. The other two sections of the book explain the objects and methods of medical inspection of schools, and analyze the problems involved in school hygiene.

While the work is suggestive and, in general, interesting, the presentation is frequently defective, much of the data are scattered and poorly classified, and the book, as a whole, lacks a conciseness and definiteness which militate strongly against its effectiveness. The author has made his contribution too general to be scientific, and too detailed to be popular.

Crane, Frank. *Business and Kingdom Come*. Pp. 100. Price, 75 cents. Chicago: Forbes & Co., 1912.

An optimistic, uncritical description of the welfare work and the plant of the National Cash Register Company.

Crane, Frank. *God and Democracy*. Pp. 72. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: Forbes & Co., 1912.

A remarkably progressive interpretation of religion in terms of modern thought.

Cross, Ira B. *The Essentials of Socialism*. Pp. ix, 152. Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

Spargo, John, and Arner, G. L. *Elements of Socialism*. Pp. 382. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

The Macmillan Company has recently published two books on Socialism that are worthy of special consideration, although for quite different reasons. They are also indications of the improvement that is taking place in the discussion of Socialism. The old polemics for or against it are happily disappearing, and in their place are coming books that really help to shape public opinion.

Mr. Cross's book is a logical presentation and discussion of the various

principles that lie at the basis of socialistic thought. He shows in a clear-cut way the contrasts and opposition that lie between the various doctrines that make up the socialistic creed. I know of no place where the essence of Socialism is so clearly presented as in his fourth chapter. This alone is worth the price of the book to anyone that admires clear thought and logical emphasis. The book also has an admirable and well classified bibliography.

Mr. Spargo's book shows the emotional side of Socialism as clearly as Mr. Cross's book does its logical side. He talks in terms of heroes and of causes. It has all the moving force that characterizes his other works and will appeal to those who want something to feel deeply about rather than something to think clearly of. Why it should be called a text-book is hard to explain. It would be better described as a sermon. Such books are necessary for party appeals but the school is no place for them.

Currier, C. W. *Lands of the Southern Cross*. Pp. 401. Price, \$1.50. Washington: Spanish-American Publication Society, 1911.

This book records mainly the impressions of a delegate to the Congress of Americanists at Buenos Aires, who made the trip along the route now coming to be the chief tourist route of South America. Down the east coast to Buenos Aires, across the trans-Andine road to Valparaiso, thence up the west coast to the Isthmus, was the line followed. The usual places, therefore, receive due attention in the narrative.

Many interesting touches are found scattered through the book—but little pretense is made toward a comprehensive discussion of any country or city. The book is well written, very entertaining in fact, for the most part, and should prove especially welcome to the prospective tourist to South America. It will, as no formal guide book can, tell the tourist what he may expect in the many places of interest amid quite new conditions. The good bibliography is somewhat unusual in this type of book.

Dresser, H. W. *Human Efficiency*. Pp. xi, 387. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

The author, in common with many of the recent writers on "Efficiency," fails in his presentation because of the indefiniteness of his efficiency concept. Efficiency, he says, "begins in a neutral field, not far from the arena in which the issues between capital and labor are just now being fought out, adjoining the territory which socialism claims but not identified with it, contiguous to the entrancing region which we call 'success,' and related to the domains of education and moral reform." Later, he writes "the term 'efficiency' is, in the largest sense, a synonym for the art of life, for adaptation to nature." The author has thus taken for the field of his study, a large section of the realm of human knowledge. His attempts to cover this field are necessarily ineffective,—first, because of the great extent of the territory, and second, because of his loose method of writing. Dr. Dresser's book might be justified if nothing like it had previously appeared. But since the market is already over-flowing with similar works, this volume adds little or nothing to the sum total of human knowledge or to its availability for public instruction.

Evans, M. S. *Black and White in South East Africa.* Pp. xvi, 341. Price, \$2.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

Graham, S. *Undiscovered Russia.* Pp. xvi, 337. Price, \$4.00. New York: John Lane & Co., 1912.

The journey which Mr. Graham describes extends from the Caucasus to Archangel. The greater portion of the narrative deals with the unfamiliar provinces of Vologda and Archangel. The author was not a tourist of the usual sort but spent his time with the people. The journey was made mainly on foot, the company was that of the peasants and the fare such as the small villages or the open country might offer. Under such conditions it is not surprising that the story is one of experiences unfamiliar to the average European even if he feels that he knows the great northern empire. We are introduced to the queer rural customs, half pagan, half Christian, the ikon worship, the blessing of the fields and the life in the forest stretches of far northeastern Russia—the land of the Samoyedes. Native traditions and folk tales of miraculous escapes from hardships and weird instances of divine intercession are recounted. The best portion of the book is that which describes the life of the traveler from day to day, the manner of life of the peasants, and of the exile colony, the method of agriculture, the system of administrative espionage and control, the commerce on the far northern rivers and the prevalent mediæval conditions in the country districts. The author is in hearty sympathy with the simple, and on the whole contented, life which the peasant of the far north leads. He takes occasion to draw many comparisons not to the advantage of our hurried western civilization. This is an unusual travel book, one which leaves with the reader not the impressions of one who has merely visited the provincial capitals, but of one who has actually lived in the civilization he describes.

Hammond, J. B., and Barbara. *The Village Laborer.* Pp. x, 418. Price, \$3.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

The changes in English political, social and industrial life which date from about 1834 are well known. The actual causes of some of these developments, for instance, the political, have also been frequently discussed. With reference to others, we have been rather poorly informed. The present volume fills in some of these gaps in our knowledge and throws new light on some of the developments.

In essence this study treats of the village laborer from 1760 to 1832, or during the period in which the enclosure acts were carried out, the Speesthamland Act devised to meet the new conditions, and the revolt of the laborers in 1830 against the situation in which they were placed.

Much has been written about the enclosure acts but little is usually given by way of description of the methods of executing them or their social results. The attempt to supplement deficient earnings, the essence of the Speedhamland Act, has been described with rarely an effort to connect it with the enclosure policy. We are indebted to the writers for their readable and accurate description of the actual working of these measures.

It is evident that the writers' sympathies are wholly with the laborer. This is normal but may lead to an unconscious exaggeration of the amount of evil intent in the minds of those who were responsible for the newer programs.

The grasping landlord with his satellite, the curate, and the willing or ignorant parliamentarian who votes as desired are given short shrift. At the same time the ideas of the best students of the time are also outlined.

Altogether much valuable material is here presented. One who wishes to understand the development of the English poor law, to learn therefrom what policies to avoid elsewhere, as well as the student of local government, will gain much help from the reading.

Henderson, C. R. *Industrial Insurance in the United States.* Pp. x, 454. Price, \$2.00. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1911.

Jeffery, R. W. *The New Europe, 1789-1889.* Pp. viii, 401. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

Klemm, L. R. *Public Education in Germany and in the United States.* Pp. 350. Price, \$1.50. Boston: R. G. Badger, 1911.

Larymore, Constance. *A Resident's Wife in Nigeria.* Pp. xviii, 299. Price, \$1.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1911.

Mrs. Larymore is one of the few women who have dared to accompany their husbands into the heart of darkest Africa. Her story of experiences in Nigeria is both unusual and fascinating. Strange landscapes and strange customs never so overwhelm the author that she loses her keen power of observation or her lively interest in feminine affairs. All through the book, both in the reproductions of photographs and in the text, emphasis is given to woman's life in Africa,—both the life of the native and the conditions against which European women must contend—the latter she feels is important because of the general belief that tropical countries must ultimately belong to the European nation which can bring its women to live in the country. The descriptions of native cooking, dances, ornaments, embroidery and house-building, give a large amount of information which the ordinary sojourner in Nigeria either overlooks or neglects as not worth emphasis. The latter portion of the book is composed of "household hints,"—not to natives or residents but to show what European women can expect in this country. We are told what to wear, the necessities of camp life, what transportation difficulties must be met, what can be grown in the garden and what domestic animals may be counted upon. To those who are interested in the economic future of Central Africa rather than its present these comments are especially valuable.

But it must not be assumed that this volume is one on home economics. There are fine descriptions of adventure. Shooting rapids, taming serval cats and the experiences of camp life all contribute to make the book entertaining as well as valuable for its information.

Levine, Louis. *The Labor Movement in France.* Pp. 212. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1912.

This volume is significant both in its timeliness and in the thoroughness with which it traces the development of syndicalism in the country of its greatest present vigor. The theory of revolutionary syndicalism is shown to be old. It is a return to the ideas underlying the "International," in which the influence

of Proudhon, Marx and Bakounin appeared in composite form. But the working out of these old ideas as the groundwork of present-day syndicalist practices, amounts almost to a new development at the hands of the workingmen's groups themselves. It is an outgrowth of conditions in which differences of individual opinion have had to disappear or be merged into a group view. The result has been a common stock of ideas, the similarity of which, to the "International," is due in part to the fact that the "International" developed out of similar conditions. The outcome of the movement cannot be predicted. But the issue is definite, and a struggle is inevitable. The government of the Republic is determined to put down the revolutionary activities of the Syndicalists, and the Syndicalists are seemingly bent on fighting their battle to the end.

Levy, H. *Monopoly and Competition*. Pp. xviii, 333. Price, \$3.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

This work is an English translation of the German edition published in 1909, a review of which appeared in *THE ANNALS* for May, 1910.

Lottin, J. *Quetelet Statisticien et Sociologue*. Pp. xxx, 564. Price, 10 fr. Paris: Felix Alcan, 1912.

An ever widening group of scholars is coming to appreciate the work of the great Belgian statistician, in developing statistical methods of research. For a discussion in English of "Quetelet as Statistician" we are indebted to Doctor F. H. Hankins, now Professor at Clark College, who made this the subject of his dissertation at Columbia University in 1908.

The present interpretation of Quetelet's work is presented in six parts, the first of which is devoted to the facts of his life, and the second, to his statistical writings, analyzing the beginnings of his scientific inquiries and the development of the theory of probability. The third part discusses the application of the theory of probability to the observation of phenomena. The significance of statistical regularities and the concept of natural law are explained. Type, variation from type, and the problem of final causes are considered. Part four takes up the sociological system of Quetelet and the following part deals specifically with the relation between freedom of the will and social laws, analyzing the influence of the individual upon society and of society upon the individual. The last part presents Quetelet's idea of the average man, both physical and moral. The book is accompanied with extensive bibliography and will be welcomed by students of statistical and sociological method.

McCarthy, Charles. *The Wisconsin Idea*. Pp. xvi, 323. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

Wisconsin has done something unique in making a living place for her citizens. With natural opportunities no greater than those of surrounding states, she has, through the instrumentality of fundamental education and insistent legislation, shaped the environment to meet the needs of her citizens. She has thus fulfilled the author's demand—"if in our modern life, conditions are not conducive to the highest type of American manhood, we should attempt to find some way of helping men to help themselves." It is in this hopeful spirit that Wisconsin has worked, and that the author has written.

Macgregor, D. H. *The Evolution of Industry.* Pp. 254. Price, 50 cents. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1912.

The Home University Library of Modern Knowledge has already amply justified itself, and this little volume fully meets its purpose in the series. Events are outlined in such a way as to emphasize principles, and the evolutionary interpretation which these embody leads up to a telling picture of the present condition of wage earners.

That there has been a rise in well-being among the working classes is illustrated by statistics showing an increase of real wages during the past half century. But the poverty situation in cities has become a blot on the present economic order, the removal of which is an object of prime concern. Politics is becoming increasingly concerned with the social results of industry, and the rising democracy of the past quarter century will not rest short of a re-assumption on the part of the working classes of some of the industrial independence they have lost since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Marsh, B. C. *Taxation of Land Values in American Cities.* Pp. xv, 115. New York: The Author, 1911.

The sub-title of this essay, "The Next Step in Exterminating Poverty," is reminiscent of Henry George, as are many phases of the elaboration of its main theme. But the points of contrast are more prominent than those of similarity. For Mr. Marsh is not primarily interested in an abstract justification of a single tax. He is more interested in the consequences of a system of municipal taxation that would lay chief emphasis on land taxes. These he tries to show, with an impressive array of facts, would remove much of the burden from industry, reduce city debts and encourage the logical and economic development of cities. "Adequate taxation of land values would reduce the cost of living by \$20 per family up, for different classes in cities."

The tone of the work is that of a propagandist. But whatever element of error there may be in expectation and prophecies, the author's industry has afforded a very timely and serviceable collection of material on land taxation in cities.

Martin, Percy F. *Salvador of the Twentieth Century.* Pp. xvi, 328. Price, \$4.20. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

Most writers see Central America through colored glasses. Mr. Martin is no exception, but, unlike the usual traveler, he can see almost nothing which merits criticism. The point of view is as extravagant as the English used. A few quotations will illustrate both. We are informed that "The form of government in vogue is that of a free sovereign and independent republic—that is to say, democratic, elective and representative. In Salvador the President is a reality not a mere figure head. He makes his presence felt and yet in a perfectly constitutional manner; he associates the form of government with the reality of government." In discussing the educational system we are informed "San Salvador has between six and seven important educational institutes, "schools, colleges and universities are to be found in all of the departments." Inasmuch as Salvador is about one hundred miles long by thirty-five miles wide with twelve departments and about a million inhabitants, there would seem to be no lack

of opportunity for education. Through the government's kindly aid as a result "many a genius has been rescued from probable obscurity." But the best illustration of the character of the book is found in the opening paragraph which informs us that in 1502 Columbus "in consequence of the mutiny among his ruffianly followers (put) into Hispanola" and discovered Salvador. It is enough to point out that the Salvador Columbus discovered was an island in the West Indies not territory lying on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Martin gives us a highly colored, loosely written description of a country which he believes has been much neglected. A large amount of space is given to biographical sketches of the chief officials and to the "short sighted" policy of the foreign office and Ambassador James Bryce. American and German trade methods are described and praised. Two chapters trace the financial history of the country and the unfortunate complications which have made the central American republics contribute to their own bankruptcy and that of their neighbors.

Moore, H. L. *Laws of Wages.* Pp. viii, 196. Price, \$1.60. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Muir, William. *Christianity and Labour.* Pp. xxiii, 316. Price, \$1.50. New York: George H. Doran & Co.

The church has always been concerned over the welfare of the laborer, but local church groups have too often neglected or ignored the problem in its local aspects. This situation is as often attributable to ignorance as it is to the prejudices and antipathies of the better-to-do. It is against this ignorance that the present work is mainly directed. It is a plea for a truly Christian solution of the labor problem. Ethical aspects are regarded as of first importance, but economic considerations are treated in a really fundamental way. The status of labor is described historically as well as in terms of contemporary facts. A truly Christian life may gather around an income of a pound a week, but the chances are all against it. "However wise or good they may be, lessons on thrift cannot but be ineffective so long as they are given to mill girls by those who spend as much on holidays as their hearers earn; or to workingmen by those who spend as much on golf as their hearers have for all the necessities of life." Real Christianity lies in the recognition of facts, such as these, and in real effort looking toward remedy. This volume should contribute indirectly to the latter of these ends through its unquestionably direct contribution to the former.

Page, T. N. *Robert E. Lee—Man and Soldier.* Pp. 734. Price, \$2.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911.

Reynolds, S., and Wooley, Bob and Tom. *Seem's So—A Working Class View of Politics.* Pp. xxvii, 321. Price, \$1.60. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Stephen Reynolds has been instrumental in making a real contribution to our knowledge of working class psychology, as this book contains, in narrative form, the political, social and economic views of two English fishermen. The rugged honesty of their speech has been retained, and the book throughout sounds strongly of the alley and the trade union meeting.

The author sees the humor as well as the irony surrounding the lives of these men, and he speaks it in no uncertain terms. For instance, he gives a workingman's opinion of the parliamentary candidates at an election. "A few days after the general election of January, 1910, I happened to be present while a number of working men, some of them strongly partisan during the election, some of them newspaper-readers and others not, were chatting it over among themselves. 'Well,' remarked one, 'tis a good job 'tis over, I say. 'Twas a lot of fuss and precious little to come of it. We've got one of 'em in by a big enough majority and fired t'other man out, and nuther one of the hellers is any better than t'other one'" (p. 127). Similarly, he writes of the attitude which such people hold toward socialism and atheism. "The word socialist is still a lump of political mud, handy to throw at any opponent; just as twenty years ago the word atheist was, and as twenty years hence some other word will be. But socialistic ideas, under any other name, or no name at all, seem to have made astonishing headway among the working men of both parties, so much so that even the word itself is becoming somewhat less of a bogey." These two quotations are representative of the keen style and spirit in which the entire book is written.

Scott, Leroy. *The Counsel for the Defense.* Pp. x, 431. Price, \$1.20. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1912.

A thrilling story of the unmasking of political corruption in an Indiana town. The author makes clear the method by which good men often are made the agents and victims of unscrupulous and grasping corporations, and again, the way in which the weaknesses of human nature sometimes are capitalized for the purposes of public spoliation. The heroine, who is a Vassar College girl, who has studied law and who becomes counsel for her father, who is the innocent victim of a political intrigue, is an excellent example of the woman who has found that interest in life and in work is a necessity for happiness and in which she has sacrificed no element of womanly grace and charm. The plot is intensely fascinating and full of real dramatic strength.

Simiand, F. *La Méthode Positive en Science Economique.* Pp. 208. Paris: Felix Alcan, 1912.

This little book, which takes its title from that of the final essay, is made up of a number of studies, or parts of such, varying in date, purpose and occasion. There is unity of treatment in the fact that all turn on questions of methodology. The author's thesis is that economic science has for its object the recognizing and explaining of economic reality. This sounds truistic, but both emphasis and content amply justify repetition. Even in the critical handling of successive themes the author's constructive purpose is seen in the tracing out of the tendencies of a positive economics. For instance, the contradictory possibilities of psychological economics are clearly defined; but the main note is struck in the conclusion that psychological observation, not psychological deduction, must be made the rule, unless economics is to be a purely conceptional science. A positive economics must seek the psychology of economic life, not arbitrarily suppose it. A truly experimental method is needed to this end. The further radical vice of explaining phenomena of a social nature with reference purely to

individual phenomena must likewise be corrected. A truly sociological method must be employed with all classes of social phenomena whether they be religious, juridical, moral or economic.

Smith, S. G. *Social Pathology*. Pp. viii, 380. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Smith, W. H. *All the Children of All the People*. Pp. ix, 346. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

"However reluctant one may be to acknowledge the fact," writes the author in his preface, "it is none the less certain that the task of trying to educate everybody, which our public schools are engaged in, has proved to be far more difficult than the originators of the idea of such a possibility thought it would be when they set out upon the undertaking. This is a mild way of stating an important truth."

It is in the endeavor to establish this fact beyond cavil, and to indicate the methods by which the public school system may be made to fulfil its original purpose, that the author writes his popularized version of modern educational problems. "Born Short," "Born Long," "Again the Kids," "Bits of History," are chapter headings which indicate the character of the treatment. The style is interesting, although at times cumbersome, and the presentation is always easily followed. The author has brought together a number of educational problems which the average man has not thought out, but which the student of education has long since decided.

Stout, R., and J. L. *New Zealand*. Pp. 185. Price, 40 cents. Cambridge: University Press, 1911.

This volume from the "Manuals of Science and Literature" series, lives up to the standard established by other books published earlier in the series. It gives a general survey of the most interesting of British Colonies, describing the features of New Zealand, its products, people, early history, especially the Maori's, and the present social, political and economic conditions of the colony. A good deal of instructive information is crowded into a small space; and it may be said fairly to attain its object of presenting in convenient form the salient facts concerning the country.

Thwing, C. F. *Universities of the World*. Pp. xv, 284. Price, \$2.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

It is no perfunctory thing to say that in his "Universities of the World," Dr. Thwing has filled a real gap in educational literature. The literature relating to universities hitherto has been heavy or historical. This book is neither a catalogue nor a ponderous narrative. It has the fascination of a continued story while emphasizing the essential features of university life and organization the world over.

Dr. Thwing ranges from Oxford to Tokyo. In all twenty universities are described, pictured and characterized, with one exception, from direct observation. Upsala and Cairo shake hands in the presence of the eminent and ancient, the modern and obscure.

The German type of university is found to be the "most impressive form

of higher education of modern times." The American university is intellectual in its aim but individual in its efficiency. But this efficiency is essentially different from that of the English type as well as from that of the vocational type represented by the universities of the Far East. In this book the value of universities is revealed both from what they do as well as from what they fail to accomplish. There are even universities we learn that only reflect and perpetuate the civilization in which they find themselves. There are some that are the light of life—the creators not the creatures of civilization—the controllers not the mere conservers of the things of the spirit.

The special student will miss in Dr. Thwing's book some things he would be glad to learn from it. Even he, however, will find valuable facts and interpretations regarding universities concerning which it is not easy even for the specialist to secure information. The lay reader will find the book illuminating and a delight.

Turner, Edward R. *The Negro in Pennsylvania.* Pp. xii, 314. Price, \$1.50.

Washington: American Historical Association, 1911.

This essay of two hundred and fifty pages, the balance of the volume being a detailed bibliography and an index, won the Justin Winsor Prize in American History for 1910. The author who is Professor of History in the University of Michigan shows himself an extremely industrious and conscientious student. Every student of Pennsylvania history is in his debt. The context though condensed is readable and logical.

The volume covers the period from the first introduction of negroes to 1861. Slavery, Manumission, Abolition, Sewituch and Apprenticeship. The Free Negro, The Suffrage, Race Prejudice, Abolitionism and Anti-Slavery are naturally the chief topics. One chapter is devoted to "Social and Economic Aspects of Slavery" and one to "Economic and Social Progress." The author's main interest is not in the negro but in the effects of his presence upon the white man, his laws and customs.

Dr. Turner makes clear the various and often conflicting reactions of the whites and shows the influence Pennsylvania had upon the Southern States. He feels, and makes a good case for his feeling, that popular usage has reversed the proper application of the terms abolition and anti-slavery. He points out that the early abolitionists were seeking to end slavery by slow and legal measures, the later anti-slavery group being the one demanding violent interference. In making clear the different attitudes of the state, Dr. Turner has performed a real service. It would be well for all those who specially criticize the South to-day to learn how similar were the earlier experiences here.

It is a study deserving not only of the prize—but likewise of general notice.